THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Including the balloons.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: I do not know whether balloons can be allowed to fly as taxis.

Now one last point which I would like to make is, having said that all hon. Members from both sides have been very very objective and they did not raise any intricate issue for me, I must say that on one point, they were a little political—and that point is the VVIP's flights.

SHRI SURENDER SINGH: They were not more political than the Indian Airlines.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: If the Prime Minister of India is going to some other country, he is going as a representative of this country, a representative of the people. His security is involved, the country's prestige is involved, and when he is going, he is representing the entire country as such. When he goes there, agreements are signed under which thousands of crores of rupees of trade, commerce and industrial relationship develop, science and technology flows, international issues are solved, political issues are solved and goodwill is generated, which is invaluable. If a country like India does not provide a flight to the dignitaries in our own country, it will not be proper. So, my humble submission to this House and the honourable Member is that when the Prime Minister of this country or any other dignitary of this country is going to other countries, we cannot take a stand which would belittle the status of our dignitaries.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Even Chief Ministers have their own planes. They are going.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: Madam, I would like to say that on one hand we would like to add more aircraft, have better maintenance facilities, better training facilities, we would like to strengthen Vayudoot we would like to strengthen Pawan Hans, we would like to strengthen the Indira Gandhi Academy, we would like to modernize and, on the other, we would like to generate a new debts, and a new ethos can be generated only with your sympathy and understanding, and discipline and dedication by the people who are working there, and the sympathy of the people outside also.

Madam, I have done. Thank you.

SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA: Madam, only one point I would like to know ... (*Interruptions*) ... Regarding the Commission of Inquiry on two lakhs of compensation ... (*Interruptions*) ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it was a marathon flight we had, which started three days ago, and we have safely landed. Now let us go to Urban Development. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Report of National Commission on Urbanisation

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Madam Deputy Chairman, I have great pleasure in announcing that the National Commission Urbanisation headed by Shri Charles Correa, the eminent architect, has submitted its report to the Union Government. The Commission was constituted in October, 1985 at the initiative of the Prime Minister and with the mandate to examine the state of urbanisation in the country, identify priority action areas and formulate specific guidelines for an action plan for managing rapid urbanisation.

The Commission's report has been circulated to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, State Governments and Central Government Departments and agencies.

The Commission has come up with specific suggestions on a broad range of policy interventions necessary to bring about more efficient urban settlements which could generate rapid economic growth with equity and social justice. The Commission asserts that urbanisation is a positve force and a necessary concomitant

of the development path we have chosen. Urbanisation is also a positive input into rural development.

The Commission has identified 329 urban centres whose economic and physical bases are to be consolidated, strengthened and expanded. These are described as GEMs (Generators of Economic Momentum), which fall into 49 Spatial Priority Urbanisation Regions (SPURs).

To accelerate urban development, the Commission has recommended that the current share of about 4 per cent of the total plan allocation for the urban sector in the Five Year Plan be raised to 8 per cent. Half of this allocation should come from the Central Sector. The Commission has proposed the setting up of three specialised financing institutions for the funding of the urban sector namely National Metropolitan Development Bank, National Urban Infrastructure Development Bank, and the National Housing Bank of which the last mentioned has already been set up.

In the Indian context, the preponderance of the poor should be taken as the principal concern of urban planning as of economic planning. The physical planing of our cities must therefore change dramatically to achieve sensitivity to the requirements of low income groups and informal sector for shelter, employment, basic services and finance. To ameliorate urban poverty, the Commission recommends that self employment of urban poor must be encouraged by an appropriate credit support programme supervised by an Urban Small Business Development Bank. The Commission has recommended further that four lakh urban youths should be selected from poor urban households every year and trained in various skills so that they can get gainful employment.

The Commission has recommended that the housing policy must aim at increasing the supply of serviced land and low-cost shelter, improving and upgrading slums and conserving the existing housing stock. Public agencies in the housing sector should be restructured for fulfilment of their new role as facilitators rather than builders of housing.

The Commission accounts high priority to the supply of developed land in the urbanisation process. State intervention in the urban land marked is imperative for ensuring equitable acceess to land for the urban poor and to recycle existing land efficiently.

The Commission has recommended a number of reforms in existing laws which are constraining urban development.

The Commission suggests that conservation should go beyond preservation of monuments and encompass the whole built heritage. District fiscal and other incentives should be offered as an encouragement to individuals to conserve places and sites.

For the efficient management of urban centres, the Commission has proposed to two-tier administrative set up consisting of city corporation and local councils for cities with over 5 lakh population. It has proposed steps to improve the financial and managerial capacity of local bodies, besides larger access to budgetry and institutional resources.

The Commission has also recommended that for the formulation of future urbanisation policies, there should be a permanent National Urbanisation Council at the national level with a counterpart State Urbanisation Council in each state. It emphasises the importance of peoples' participation and has proposed the setting up of an Indian Council for Citizens Action to interact in urbanisation policies.

The Govenrment propose to process the recommendations of the Commission for implementation expeditiously taking into consideration the response to the report. The suggestions from Honourable Members, the various agencies of Central/State Government, concerned experts and members of the public will help the Government in the consideration of the report and impelmentation of the recommendations.

As you are aware, the work relating to the formulation of the Eight Five Year

[Shri Mohsina Kidwai]
Plan has already been initiated by the Planning Commission. The Ministry of Urban Development is actively involved in formulating, the strategy on urban in formulating,the strategy on urban development housing water supply etc. We would be taking into consideration the recommendations made by the National Commission on Urbanisation as well as the comments received thereon from different agencies while finalising the approach to the Eighth Plan. The Government will greatly benefit from the valuable comments of the Honourable Members of the House on the vital issues discussed by the Commission in its report.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, you have had a very elaborate statement by the Minister. It is fag-end of the day; it is quarter to nine. And we have three more statements.

The Minister has asked for comments. I would request that you can send written comments at a later...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam, ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait a minute. Mr. Desai, just a minute. Chair has also the right to make a comment. I have your names with me. I have got a number of names, names from each party. The Congress Party has given four names. I will ask Mr. Jagesh Desai.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: We shall be very brief.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very brief.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Yes.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): More than brief.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam, we should have at least two names.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. One.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No argument. At the fagend of the day people should not argue.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We will not take more than two minutes.

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): Madam Deputy Chairperson, we can have a full discussion later. Let us have brief clarification now.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Madam Deputy Chairperson...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is a very important matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very important and we connot dispose it of by asking just a few questions.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: That means we can have a full discussion on this.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Madam, I have gone through the Statement, but one of the important aspecs which has been recommended by that Commission is not appearing in the Statement. That is regarding the Urban Land Ceiling Act. As the Commission has recommended that there should be five-year moratorium, if the buildings are constructed on that land, if they do it, then they will be out of the Land Ceiling Act. This is the worst recommendation. By that the whole Act will be put to naught. I will be happy if the Government has decided that that recommendation is not to be accepted and that is why it is not in the Statement. Otherwise so far as that recommendation is concerned, that means that you are going to give the builders an opportunity to build the houses and sell at any price. And in case the Government decides that money should be given, then for the cost purposes, the cost of the land should be taken as not more than Rs. 10 and all the houses constructed on ha land should be handed over to the Government and on draw of lost it should be given to the person who have applied for the flat or for the double-rooms or whatever it may be. Otherwise the builders will make profit and the whole impact of the Land Ceil-

ings Act will be put to naught, as if the Act is not passed at all. On that I would like to have clarification from the Minister.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: उपसभापति महोदया, यह जो रिपोर्ट 1988 में आयी है उस रिपोर्ट में एक रिकमेंडेशन थी और उस रिकमेंडेशन को लागू कर दिया गया है। एक तो प्रोफैशन टैक्स के सिलसिले मे था कि इसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाये। ढाई सौ से ढाई हजार कर दिया जाए। मेरे दो प्रश्न है। एक तो जिसकी देसाई साहब ने चर्चा की और मंत्री जी को स्टेटमेन्ट में थोड़ी चर्चा भी है कि The Commission has recommended a number of reforms in the existing laws concerning urban development.

इस में दो सुझाव दिये गये हैं। एक तो बाजार में भूमि की बढ़ती हुई मात्रा को लाने के लिए नगर भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम, 1976 में संशोधन किया जाए और दूसरा विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए प्रभावित नागरिकों को भुगतान करने के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम या लेंड एक्वीजिशन एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाए। जो इस डिपार्टमेंट की कंसलटेटिव कमेटी है उसने लेंड सीलिंग एक्ट में संशोधन करने के लिए काफी विचार कर लिया है। यह संशोधन इसी विभाग से सम्बन्धित है। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं जो लेंड सीलिंग एक्ट और लेंड एक्वीजिशन एक्ट में संशोधन का सुझाव है इस सिलसिले में अगले सत्र में कोई लेजिस्लेशन लाया जायेगा?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): I have carefully gone through the Statement. For instance the Minister says, basing upon that, the National Commission on Urbanisaion is a positive input into rural development. When we talk about urbanisation here, it is not very clear, of course. I have to read the Commission's report as such. What do they mean by it? Do they mean urbanisation or urban concentration? We have to make a distinction. If it is mere urbanisation that is increasing, those people who are living in areas which are considered to be urban with urban facilities, there should be no problem. But what is happening is the Commission appears to be silent upon the urbanised centres, which already exist in the cities and which are facing problems. And the Commission appears to be silent as to what steps should be taken with regard to the metropolitan cities which already have huge urban concentration. And if they are allowed to grow further, they will create problems not only for those people who are living in those cities, but also for the country as a whole because the problem is so far-reaching and it will not be possible for us to meet them at all however much money may be pumped into it. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry while considering the Commission's report will make a distinction between urbanisation and urban concentration, while urbanisation is a good process. In fact, first when we started with community development projects, they were to serve as a process of urbanisation without having the ill-effects of urban concentration, that is, take the advantages which would accrue out of the urbanisation of the rural areas without at the same time creating huge agglomeration. That was the purpose. That is my first clarification that I would like to have from the hon. Minister. The second is that the Commissioner has suggested four banks and we have already the experience of the National Housing Bank and for the National Housing Bank, we have got only about Rs. 100 crores and you have suggested three more banks. May I know from the hon. Minister what is going to be the outlay for them? If they are also going to be just token by way of having understood the problem, I think, it will not solve the problem. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister what will be the considered policy with regard to the setting up of these four banks. How will they raise and mobilise resources so that when they give advantage of financial assistance to those people who are in need of it, will it be

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

substantial? This is the second clarification.

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: But enough.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: No, no, Madam, this is very important.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that everything is very important. But be very fast.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Yes, I will be very fast.

It is stated in the statement. It has proposed steps to improve the financial and managerial capacity of local bodies, besides larger access to budgetary and institutional resources. "Now, here, what do they mean by local bodies? Are we equating local bodies to urbanisation? If that is the case, what is the basis for equating local bodies to urbanisation? They have mentioned about the steps also. But what are those specific steps which will be taken to strengthen the local bodies and in strengthening urbanisation, at the same time, not allowing the local bodies to suffer for want of finances. This is the third clarification I think, I will stop at this. There are many other questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaghela, you have given your name on the statement to be made by the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas. You may ask now but I won't allow you for the next one.

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA (Gujarat): I would like to ask only two points.

अर्बेनाइजेशन को आप बढ़ने नहीं देंगे क्या ? एक भी एण्ट्री गांव मे शहर में नहीं होनी चाहिए । इसमें उसको अर्बेनाइजेशन का फेवर है, उसको रोकने का नहीं है । दूसरी बात झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी जहां हैं शहर में, वहां वह जमीन मांगते हैं । तो क्या शहरों में ऐसी जगह पर आप उनको स्लम बनाने के लिए या छोटा सा मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन देंगे क्या ?

मैडम, तीसरी बात यह कि इसमें लोन वैक्स की बात बहुत कही गई है । मैं इसके हक में नहीं हूं, माना पैसे बहुत है । लेकिन शहर आज जितने बढ़ते हैं, इनको रोकने के लिए जो लिमिट है, वह जो म्युनिसिपल एरिया है या म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन एरिया है, वह कभी बढ़ने नहीं पाएगा, बढ़ेगा तो 25 किलोमीटर के अंदर नही और जहां भी बढ़ेगा एग्रीकल्चर लेण्ड का उपयोग नहीं होगा, दूसरी जो भी खराब गवर्नमेंट की लैंड हो उसी का उपयोग होगा, इसकी तसल्ली आप देंगे क्या ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not Mr. Minister but lady Minister.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sometimes the Chair can make a mistake.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Madam Chairperson, I am grateful to the hon. Members for participating in the debate. For the first time the Commission was set up at the initiative of the Prime Minister to go into the problems of urbanisation. This problem of urbanisation is on the increase. I think, this is a very comprehensive report and we should be grateful to the Commission who have done a very difficult job to go through each and every problem. I think, for the first time, the issue of urban poverty has been discussed and they have made some recommendations on that.

Now, I will come to the points raised by some hon. Members. Most of the Members asked about the Land Ceiling Act. In my statement, para 9, I have dealt with many laws including the Urban Land Ceiling Act as well as the Rent Control Act. They have recommended many things like Land Acquisition as well as Rent Control. Recently, we have amended the Delhi Rent Control Act also. I think, it will be a model for other States.

Regarding the Land Ceiling Act, it is under the consideration of the Government. I cannot say we will take it up in the next session. But all I can say is that it is actively under the consideration of the Government. Regarding this urbanisation and the input for the rural areas, I think the point is this. They have suggested that we can train four lakhs youth from the urban households who are poor and we will train them for their economic reasons. For rural housing, it is not necessary that those youth who have been trained in urban areas should go to their own villages and take up something in their own villages. So, the problems of urbanisation are so acute and as the hon. Member has said.....

हम यह बताएं कि गांव से एक भी आने वाले को हम यहां सिटी में नहीं आने देंगे । मैं समझती हूं कि हम यह नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि तेजी से पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है, बिग सिटीज में माइग्रेशन बढ़ रहा है उसी लिहाज से ये सारे प्रोग्राम बन रहे हैं कि सिटीज के ऊपर बर्डन कम हो और जो छोटे लोकल अर्बन्स हैं जैसे टाउन एरियाज हैं, म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स हैं, कार्पोरेशंस हैं उनको हम और ज्यादा स्ट्रेंगथन करें और उनके जरिए हमारी यह जो अर्बनाइजेशन की जो प्रोब्लम्स हैं, उनको टैकल करें ।

जहां तक सवाल इस बात का है कि जो बिग सिटीज हैं, जैसा हमारे लक्ष्मणा जी ने कहा, कमीशन ने यह रिकमंड किया है कि जो चार बिग सिटीज हैं जिसमें बाम्बे, कलकत्ता मद्रास और देहली गिने जाते हैं, उनको नेशनल सिटीज कहना चाहिए और उनको फायनेंसियली सेंटर को कुछ मदद करनी चाहिए । यह सारी रिकमंडेशंस हैं । इसमें बहुत सी रिकमंडेशंस ऐसी हैं कि जो हमें दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज से डिसकस करनी हैं । हम अपने आप इस तरह का डिसीजन नहीं ले सकते । तो जितनी भी रिकमंडेशंस हैं, उसकी प्रोसेसिंग शुरू हो गयी है कि किस तरह से दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ डिसकस करें और इस नतीजे पर पहुंचें कि कौनसी मानेंगे, कौनसी नहीं मानेंगे ।

जहां तक देसाई साहब ने यह सवाल उठाया कि यह सारा हम बिल्डर्स को दे रहे है । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि क्यों उनको . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: It has been written in the report.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : रिकमंडेशंस हैं ।

But it is not necessary that we will accept that.

लेकिन हम उसके पूरे डिटेल में जाएंगे और उसके बाद हम कुछ फैसला कर सकते हैं कि कौनसी रिकमंडेशंस हम मान सकते हैं और कौनसी इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते हैं ।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER
Discovery of Oil

In Cambay Basin in Gujarat

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad to announce that oil has been struck at well Nada-I in Cambay Basin of Gujarat. This well is located about 60 kms. North of Broach and about 100 kms. South of Baroda in Gujarat. The well was spudded on February 27, 1988 and was drilled to a depth of 4485 metres. The initial test results indicate a production level of 2010 barrels of oil and 1.28 lakh cubic metres of gas per day. The oil that has been found is also very light with an API gravity of 42 .

As can be seen, the well is very highly productive. Besides, this is a new areas and this discovery opens up at least 45 square kms. of additional area for future exploration. In this, the discovery is significant.

Further testing is in progress and new drilling locations will be released to explore the neighbouring areas.